

# The Hongkong Telegraph

SECRETARY'S  
WEATHER FORECAST  
COPY.  
Barometer 30.15

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 9, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 55, 2 p.m. 68, Humidity 68.

January 9, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 57, 2 p.m. 59, Humidity 74, 69.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

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## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

### ENEMY'S AEROPLANES PUT TO FLIGHT.

### Russians Still Active With the Bayonet.

### PROTESTANT INDIGNATION AT CARDINAL'S ARREST.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

### German Aeroplanes Put to Flight.

Jan. 7, 5 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—From the sea to the Lys there have only been artillery combats, in which we had the advantage almost constantly.

Our batteries put to flight some German aeroplanes flying towards Dunkirk.

The enemy violently bombarded a Belgian bridgehead to the south of Dixmude.

We successfully repulsed a violent German attack in the region of Lille. The enemy took one of our trenches, but we brilliantly re-took it and also wrecked by mines part of the German works.

From the Somme to the Aisne there were artillery duels.

We stopped the enemy's works to the east of Rheims by mines.

The Germans in the Argonne region replied feebly to our artillery.

Our progress to the north-west of Elirey is more important than at first reported. We captured a portion of the enemy's first line of trenches.

We have maintained our positions at Steinbach, but the persistent rain and the consequent condition of the country has made any movement difficult.

German attacks near Watwiller and Kolschlag have been easily repulsed.

We have progressed in the direction of Altkirch and have occupied the woods four kilometres to the west of the town. Our heavy artillery silenced the enemy's guns, the latter having bombarded the hospital at Thann throughout the day.

### Russian Advance Still Continues.

Jan. 9, 2.35 p.m.

A Petrograd official communique states that Wednesday passed almost in complete calm on the left bank of the Vistula except at Sukha, on the Bolimoff front, where the Germans, by sapping protected by steel shields, endeavoured to advance on the Russian positions.

The Russians dislodged with the bayonet the Germans who had captured some Russian trenches at Sukha, capturing five German mitrailleurs.

The Russian offensive in Bukovina continues.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### British Protest Against Cardinal's Arrest.

Jan. 8, 5.45 a.m.

The London Daily Telegraph publishes protests by the leaders of Protestant denominations against the arrest by the Germans of Cardinal Mercier, Catholic Archbishop of Malines. These include the Bishop of Salisbury (Rt. Rev. F. E. Ridgeway), the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland (the Most Rev. J. B. O'Riordan, D.D.), Dr. John Clifford (formerly President of the Baptist World Alliance), General Bramwell W. Booth (head of the Salvation Army) and Sir William Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D., (editor of the British Weekly, author of numerous theological works and formerly a minister of the Free Church of Scotland).

### America and Neutrality.

Jan. 8, 2.25 a.m.

Reuter's representative at Washington learns that Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has informed the German Ambassador that America, as a neutral State, cannot investigate his charges that an American has supplied dum-dum bullets to the Allies.

Mr. Bryan added that if the Ambassador furnished proof of the shipment of forbidden war material from the United States, President Wilson would use his influence to prevent the traffic.

### How the Formidable Went Down.

Jan. 7, 9.5 p.m.

The Marquis of Orsini, speaking in the House of Lords, announced that it was the definite opinion of the Admiralty that H.M.S. Formidable was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine.

He added that the Captain of the Formidable signalled to another ship not to stand by, as there was danger of a submarine attack. That, said the Marquis, was a most gallant act and worthy of the highest traditions of the Navy (cheers). It must be a consolation to their relatives that the ship went down like heroes thinking of their comrades of the fleet. The Marquis also paid a tribute, amid cheers, to the gallant rescuers.

### Our Trade during War.

Jan. 7, 8.20 p.m.

The returns compiled by the British Board of Trade for the month of December show that there was a decrease in imports amounting to £3,559,514, while exports showed a decrease of £17,047,932.

There were increases in December in the imports of food, drink and tobacco amounting to eight millions, while there were decreases in raw cotton amounting to five millions and in wool amounting to £538,984.

The chief decreases in exports were: cotton goods five millions and woollen goods over one million.

### German Attacks Repulsed.

Jan. 8, 2.25 a.m.

Violent German attacks in the Lassigny, Argonne and Verdun districts and on the ridge dominating Steinbach were all repulsed.

### Further Details of Earl Kitchener's Speech.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

Jan. 7.

Earl Kitchener, in his speech in the House of Lords, giving a resume of the fighting since the end of November, drew attention to the hardships borne by the troops inseparable from siege warfare in winter, but stated that these had been reduced to a minimum by a system of reliefs. His Lordship paid a tribute to the constant cheerfulness of our men. He stated that the latest arrivals in France include one fresh division, besides Territorial units and one fine Canadian regiment.

In Poland, Earl Kitchener said, the Germans were beginning to realise the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia, with faulty lines of communication. Since the latter part of December, the Austrians had lost 50,000 captured, besides killed and wounded. Earl Kitchener drew attention to the demoralising effect on civilian as well as the military elements of Austria of the startling defeat of five army corps by the Russians. The Russian victory over the Turks, announced yesterday, his Lordship said, must have far-reaching effects on the whole Turkish operations in the Near East. The Arabs in Mesopotamia had warmly welcomed our troops, who are consolidating their positions. Unimportant movements of the Turkish forces towards Egypt had been all recorded by aeroplanes. The temporary difficulties in attacking the Germans in East Africa were mostly topographical, viz., want of water, thick bush, etc. The military situation in South Africa gave great confidence in future operations. The recruiting returns, which dropped at Christmas, were, at their former satisfactory level. The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee had done valuable work, obtaining 218,000 names of men willing to serve. No longer was anxiety regarding the supply of officers for regular or

## TELEGRAMS.

### HOME POLITICS.

### RESIGNATION OF UNDER-SECRETARY.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received Jan. 8.

Mr. Ellis Jones Griffith, K.C., Under-Secretary of State in the Home Office, has resigned for purely personal reasons.

[Mr. Griffith, who has been Under-Secretary since 1912, is member of Parliament for his native town of Anglesey and has held the seat since 1895 as a Gladstonian Liberal. He was Recorder of Birkenhead for five years.]

### THE END IN SIGHT.

### GERMANY'S ULTIMATE RESOURCES.

By Col. F. N. Maude, C.B.

The deadlock on the western frontier seems complete. In spite of incessant attacks, driven home with quite extraordinary resolution, and hurricanes of shell expended every day, the losses and gains along the fighting front fairly balance one another, and at this rate things could go on for weeks with advantage to neither side were the resources behind both more nearly equal. We have, indeed, travelled far from the days when it used to be said in the French Engineers that the man who got killed in a siege personally conducted by the illustrious Vauban deserved to be tried by court-martial for culpable neglect of duty.

The very essence of siege work is to gain ground at the minimum possible loss of human life. The Germans seem trying to gain it at the maximum possible cost, though they know to a man how their resources in men—act even troops—are shrinking; and since they are by no means without method in their undertakings, some very substantial reason indeed must exist to justify, in their eyes, this apparent waste of their resources.

Let me sum up the argument lying at the base of all my comments since the war began. Germany knew from the very first that in men and money she was completely outclassed by France and Russia alone, without counting in England at all. When England joined in, Germany's only chance was to win such rapid and decisive victories over her neighbours on land as to force each of them to conclude a separate peace, the prime condition of which would have been military and naval aid from both Powers against the British Empire.

Napoleon had forced the Hohenzollerns to march against their ally, Russia in 1812, and it has always been a favourite dream of the present Kaiser to emulate in this war Napoleon's example. His Ambassador in Paris, Henckell von Donnersmarck, frankly held out this bait of combined action against England all through the Moroccan incident. If such conduct, after an alliance had been cemented with blood on the battlefield, might be considered dishonourable—well, the Hohenzollerns had had to yield to the force of events, so why should a bourgeois government of France, or a semi-Oriental family like the Romanoffs, be more particular?

To bring about this smashing series of victories, every man, horse, and gun which could in any way be made available was hurled against France in the first stage of the present war; and practically no trained reserves were left behind, for, as we have seen, the Landsturm made its appearance in Belgium about the end of the second week in September.

Once this prodigious mass was set in motion it became impossible to recall it—not physically, of course, but morally, for the

abandonment of the ground won would be such a patent confession of failure that no dynasty in the world could make it and hope to live on.

Up to the failure of all Germany's attempts to get round the Allied flank about Peronne, nothing had happened which could not be glossed over in official reports, and the losses had not been excessive as the price of a step towards ultimate victory. But somewhere about Peronne the Germans struck a snag, and from that moment forward there has been no strategic direction about their operations at all. It has been a case of playing to the gallery at home.

The fall of Antwerp, the march to Calais along the low-lying flats that every Staff officer knew would sooner or later be flooded, the concentration upon Ypres and Arras a fortnight too late—military criticism in the future will be able to find no redeeming feature to justify the faulty choice of objective in each case, and their inadequate execution—tell their own story.

Now the end is in sight, and the Kaiser and his Staff will have to go back to their country obliged at least to own up to losses themselves now admit to exceed two millions in killed and wounded, and with not the shadow of a gain on either frontier to show in exchange for the blood spilt and wasted. Their sole hope will lie in the response they may hope to receive to the cry, "The country is in danger."

Now, this cry has never, in fact, rallied either Prussia or the rest of Germany to the colours. Even in 1813, after eight years of the Napoleonic regime, the conscripts in Prussia had to be brought in from outlying villages by force, and only some 10,000 volunteers came forward in the first five months of the campaign, whilst all the rest of Germany furnished a bare 3,000 men. Though since then all Germany has been hypnotised by the vision of an invincible empire, engendered by the methods of the drill ground the problem remains whether this state of hypnotization will resist the tremendous shock of the nation's coming awakening.

At any rate, this risk is enormous, and every hour that can be gained is priceless for the raising of great armies to replace those which have been destroyed in the last three months.

The total male population of Germany above the seventeenth birthday, and according to the official census of 1910 (the latest to be found at the British Museum), is only 15,837,000, of which fractionally under 8,000,000, between the ages of twenty to extreme age, have been trained to arms.

Of these the men from twenty to forty-five, numbering 4,300,000 have been already expended as formed troops. Two millions at least have actually fallen on the battlefield, and more than three-quarters of their officers are temporarily at least out of action. This leaves only 3,700,000 trained men over forty-five to form the cadres for the new formation of men who have hitherto escaped military service, of all ages from seventeen to 103 (the very last man), and these have already been punished up to the extent of a million in sick, as well as killed and wounded, and they are wasting daily.

In fact, the total male population now remaining unburied or not in hospital is well under 10,000,000, of which, according to the census, nearly 2,000,000 are over sixty. And out of this remaining 8,000,000, have to be taken all the sick, the halt, the blind, and the insane, forming by no means an inconsiderable total, not to speak of the railway men, the men at Krupp's dockyards, and so forth. It is an inconceivably desperate situation, and we know that they are making corresponding efforts to meet it.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### CONDENSED.

The Allies' batteries have put to flight some German aeroplanes which were flying toward Danzig.

The decreases in British trade last year were:—Imports, £71,302,090; exports, £95,014,584.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Home Office, has resigned for purely personal reasons.

It is the definite opinion of the Admiralty that H.M.S. Formidable was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine.

The Daily Telegraph publishes protests by the leaders of Protestant denominations against the arrest of Cardinal Mercier.

Before the Formidable sank, the Captain signalled to another ship not to stand by, as there was danger of a submarine attack.

The Russians have dialogued with the bayonet the Germans who captured some of the Russian trenches at Sukha, capturing five German mitrailleurs.

Mr. Bryan has informed the German Ambassador that America, as a neutral nation, cannot investigate his charges that an American has supplied "dum-dum" bullets to the Allies.

### NEWS.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The latest donations to the Prince of Wales's Fund are acknowledged to-day.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1890" on page 4 to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log-book on page 6.

General news and an article on Germany's change of tone regarding British soldiers appear on page 3.

### DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—2.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.

Field Day for Volunteers and Reserves.

Monday, January 11.

Organ Recital—5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, January 12.

Sale of Woollen Suit Lengths—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Friday, January 15.

Sale of Household Furniture—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.

Garden Fete, H.K. University.

But there is no juggling possible with these plain figures. The Kaiser is no Odysseus to call up men out of the earth; and we can only dismiss all such statements as reach us through neutral countries—such, for instance, as the one that Germany has still 6,000,000 between nineteen and twenty-one hard at work drilling; for, in fact, the three years' total for these ages is only round figures 1,800,000, of whom not more than two-thirds could possibly pass the doctors. To give 6,000,000 men fit to bear arms between these age limits would need a population of 227 millions. But the census of 1910 shows only 68,000,000 Standard.



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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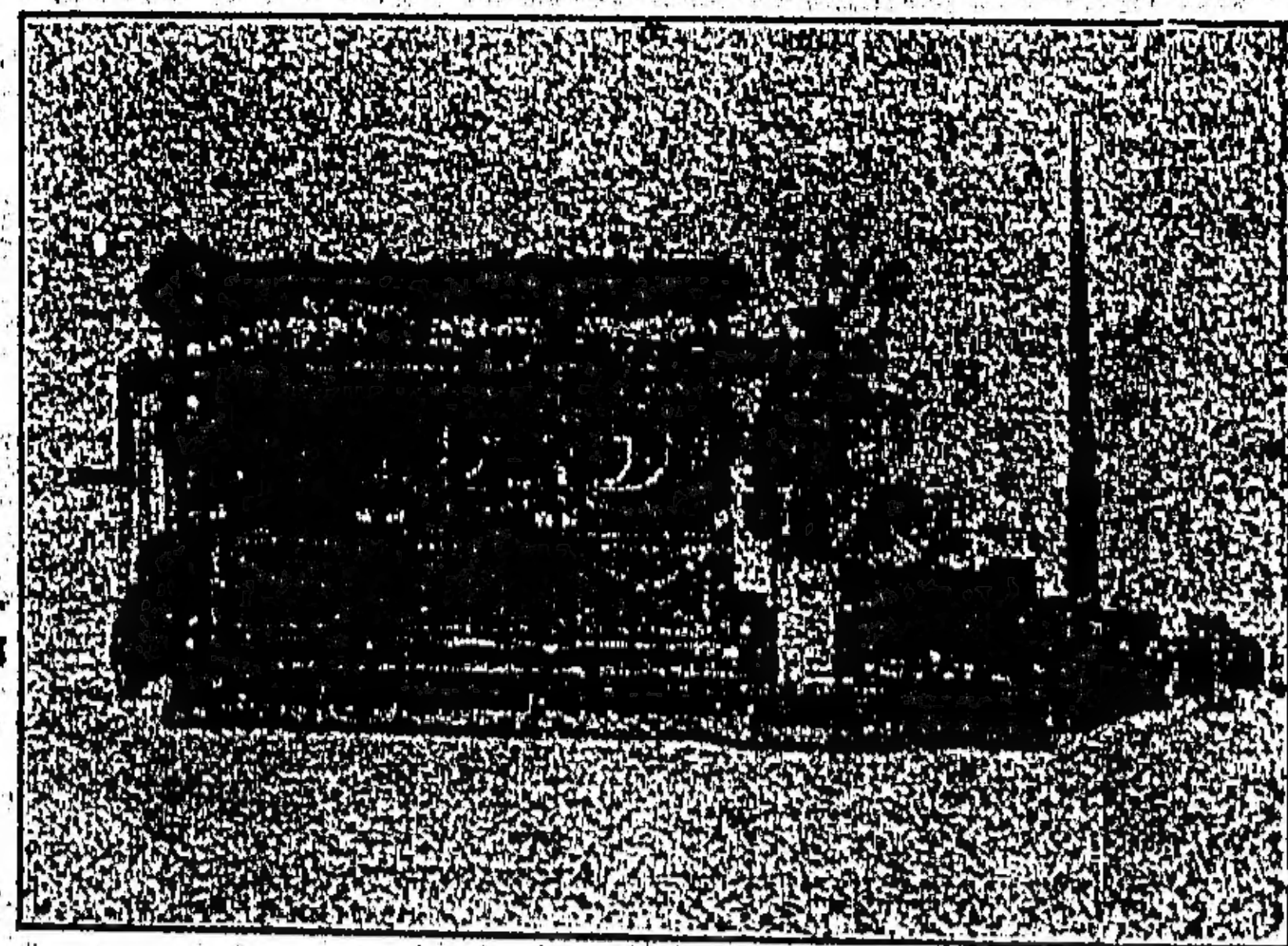
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OUR  
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South China Morning Post.

Moral Forces in War.

On one side of King Arthur's magic sword was written "Take me," and on the other "Throw me away," and the words might almost have been adopted by Britain as guiding rules, so closely have they been followed by her since the beginnings of her greatness. They serve as a constant reminder that merely to become a great warrior (a great nation of warriors is to accomplish little of permanent value). The great fighters of old realized the truth of this. Charles the Great, for example, whose greatness erected for itself an enduring monument in the name by which he is best known—Charlemagne—was something more than a mere warrior. His greatest work, indeed, was that which he effected as a legislator and administrator; witness the celebrated Capitularies which reveal the attention which he gave to the establishment of good government. In the same way Britain has always laid aside the sword, when fighting was over, and turned to greater work.

Daily News.

Reflections on the War. Britain never professed to be a militarily powerful either, but she was determined to prove to Continental nations that in the hour of grave danger, the finest specimens of her young manhood would answer the nation's call to arms. British soldiers from the United Kingdom as well as from overseas soon convinced their friends and enemies that there was nothing whatsoever "contemptible" about them. Within three hours of the declaration of war British submarines were patrolling the North Sea. The mighty British fleet had "bottled up" the German navy, and British troops were landed in France with such celerity and secrecy that even with all their elaborate system of spies the Germans did not know till some days after that this had been accomplished. And the British troops, fighting side by side with their gallant allies of France and Belgium, have given the world proof that they still possess all the qualities which have made the British Army famous in the annals of war, while the preparations which are being made throughout the British Empire to be represented at the front by an army worthy of the responsibilities of the British position in the world give assurance of that "triumphant end" of the war which Lord Kitchener predicted in the House of Lords on Wednesday.

China Mail.

Lord Kitchener's Statement.

Lord Kitchener took the opportunity of paying a well-merited tribute to what had been done so ably by General Botha. On this eminent statesman-soldier, it has been conclusively proved, that the British Empire can place absolute reliance. His Lordship referred in eulogistic terms to Serbia's gallant deeds and to Russia's splendid defeat of the Turks. Though he might pardonably have dwelt at greater length upon the progress of the Allies and of their achievements, it will be observed that his Lordship's statement is of a sober and calm character. There is, however, in it a note of quiet confidence that is very reassuring. What Lord Kitchener has to say regarding the recruiting in the United Kingdom is likewise of a very satisfactory nature and goes to prove that there is no need for much of the pessimism that has been rife in certain quarters. The men, money, and munitions are there and will be forthcoming when wanted. Meantime fully a million and a half of men are available and of that number at least one million are in active training. In every respect, therefore, Lord Kitchener's statement makes it clear that "everything" is going well with the Allies at present and their prospects are of the best for the future.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Bán on 'Tipperary' at U.S. Navy Station.

Newport (R. I.), November 29.—The ban has been put on the march song, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," at the naval training station here by order of Lieutenant Commander Evans, the executive officer of the station. The song was becoming popular at the station, but as it is the marching song of the British army Lieutenant Commander Evans contends that it comes within the scope of President Wilson's neutrality order and he has therefore issued an order barring it.

Gone to the Front as Interpreter. We hear that Mr. Sturdee, our late Protector of Chinese, has obtained a commission as interpreter attached to the Indian Cavalry at the front. His numerous friends in Borneo, both European and Chinese, who remember his genial disposition and character as a thorough sportsman, will wish him the best of good luck. To Mrs. Sturdee also our heartiest good wishes. (B. N. B. Herald.)

The "North Carolina" Case. Washington, November 22.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, cabled to-night to Captain Joseph Oman of the cruiser North Carolina at Beirut and to Captain B. O. Decker of the Tennessee at Soio to take "no further action in Turkish waters except where there is danger to the lives of American citizens." This means that the President and his Cabinet will deal directly with any further development coming out of the firing upon the Tennessee's launch at Smyrna.

American Troops for Hawaii. Washington, November 28.—Pursuant to the general policy of strengthening the military garrison of the Hawaiian Islands as rapidly as proper quarters can be provided for them, the war department has arranged to send the Ninety-first Company of Coast Artillery, now at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, to Fort Kaneohe, Hawaii. The troops were to sail from San Francisco on January 5.

Contraband Chinese Watched for by U.S. San Francisco, November 26.—Government officials are on the look-out for the launch Santa Barbara, which is supposed to be hovering around the coast with a load of Chinese coolies which are to be smuggled ashore in the vicinity of this city. The launch Santa Barbara left Eusebio last Sunday for this port. The Santa Barbara is one of the swiftest launches on the Pacific coast, and Government officials are afraid that should she be pursued by the slow Government craft, she would escape. It is supposed that there are fully forty Chinese coolies aboard the Santa Barbara. The Government officials yesterday refused to discuss the watching and steps to capture the Santa Barbara.

A Galling Judgment. In giving judgment, in the City of London Court for the plaintiffs against a tobacco mist at the front whose wife was carrying on his business, Judge Roulton said "the wife would pay 10s. a month when she liked and only if she liked." The exact effect of this judgment it is difficult to elucidate. Probably we shall have to wait until after the war.

American Professor and the Philippines. Washington, January 4.—Professor William Howard Taft, of the Yale university law school, appeared before the senate committee considering the Jones bill to-day and spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Taft, who, in addition to being a former president of the United States, has been governor-general of the Philippines, declared without equivocation that the Filipinos were not yet ready for independence.

"When all of the tribes speak English," said Mr. Taft, "then it will be time to consider the question of independence."

Mr. Taft also declared that were independence granted at the present time, the Filipinos would be cutting each other's throats before the transports taking away the American troops had rounded Oorrigador.

Mr. Taft said Japan did not want the Philippine islands. Their experiences in Formosa and were sufficient for them, he declared.

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## A CHANGE OF TONE.

German View of the British Soldiers.

A correspondent writes to the Times as follows:—

In the earlier days of the war the German press was by no means prone to praise the fighting qualities of the British soldier, but now-a-days it is different—the English soldier has compelled the unwilling respect and appreciation of his enemies, and the article reprinted below is only one of many of similar tenor now finding their way into the German newspapers. Protests against the circulation of certain vulgar picture postcards holding the English nation and army up to ridicule have also been published. It is significant that most of these emanate from German soldiers at the front.

The following article appears in the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag under the title of "The Fight with the English around Ypres, by a Combatant," the combatant in question being one of the editors of that newspaper serving as a first lieutenant with the German forces. Full of fight and confident of easy victory our young regiments started to march against the enemy, to "catch the English," as our soldiers put it. All were certain that providence had gifted the English with long legs solely to facilitate their running away the faster. Thus we advanced by long and short marches through Flanders, the great cemetery towards the west, delighted with the beautiful Flemish landscape, and the inhabitants thereof, whose language we soon managed to understand even as they speedily came to understand ours. We thought of the pictures that the comic papers are wont to give of Tommy Atkins, and looked forward to the prospect of gathering in a first class tennis racket from the war equipment of one of these "smooth-faced rascals." There were a few who warned us against a possible under-estimation of the English, but their misgivings were quieted by pointing out that these were mercenary troops, before us, men hired for a few pence a day to fight, bare of patriotism and incapable of sacrifice.

Sooner than we thought we were upon the enemy. One morning on our march someone called out: "Here is the first dead Englishman!" We galloped across the field where one of our patrols had halted a few hundred yards from the roadway. There he lay, the Englishman, the first we had seen in this campaign, dead, stretched out on his right side. The bullet had gone clean through his heart. Very young, slim and sinewy of body, becomingly clad in his field grey khaki uniform. The young, beardless face was snowy white and his left hand cramped on his chest. One more mother will soon be shedding bitter tears! Shortly after we discovered in a house two wounded English soldiers, and confiscated their diaries, which contained many valuable notes, while an hour later the first English prisoner was picked up by a patrol and passed along our column. He naturally was of great

interest to our soldiers. "Looks like a chauffeur—wonder whether the mercenary can shoot—looks more cut out for the football and cricket field!" Another hour passed and then the comrades of our prisoner gave us an answer to the questions. In fact, they gave us a practical demonstration—such a clear demonstration that our battalion was reduced to half its size after the first few encounters. One suddenly realised that the English mercenary could not be routed with just a hurrah and we learned from personal experience that these smooth-faced gentlemen used their long legs not always for running away, but sometimes for desperate and dangerous charges. Within a few hours we learned that we had facing us an opponent not to be under-estimated.

The English infantry who opposed us at Ypres must be considered among their best troops. Particular stress must be laid on the energy with which the English infantry defended the hills occupied by them and when driven back tried again and again, especially at night, to recover the lost ground. In these endeavours they were efficiently supported by the fire of their field artillery which, like the French, is quite equal to the German. They had also transported heavy naval guns to Ypres, and the English shells and shrapnel have caused enormous damage among our own infantry. As the surrounding of the English forces by our troops made itself more and more felt, the English infantry tried again and again to break through our lines, particularly in the vicinity of Beelaers, though without success. On the occasion of one of these attempts to break through, 500 English and 20 officers fell into our hands.

The English trenches were mostly so arranged as to be quite invisible to the naked eye. When we had got into the first trenches we were astounded at their systematic construction as regards depth, side protection against splintering of shells, breastwork, and flooring. The trenches were nearly all excellently arranged for a long stand. We were particularly astonished at the steel and iron plates built into the breastwork. The floors of the trenches were designed with an eye to maximum comfort. Our men captured there a mass of excellent preserves, corned beef and ham, and many also secured one of the shaving outfits which nearly every English soldier carries. When we had taken a position it frequently occurred that we found a disproportionate number of dead to very few living defenders. At any rate it looked like that at the first glance, but very soon discovered that a number of the "killed" were sham-wounded and these were easily "kicked" into life with the bayonet.

In some cases the English had dug trenches but had not occupied them, and to deceive us had put large round turnips and similar objects along the breastworks. Their firing line was then placed either before or behind this trench, so well assimilated to the land as to be practically invisible, so that it was almost impossible to see the fire which we

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directed against what we considered the occupied trench. Frequently it happened that severe infantry machine gun firing broke forth from the edge of a wood. Firing was directed against the wood, and we then advanced against it in short rushes, only to find on arrival that the ground was practically clear of soldiers, and that nearly all the shots had been fired down from the trees. The English infantry had hidden itself in the tree-tops and had even hauled up machine guns.

In combats at night our opponents repeatedly used tactics new to us. As a rule, we avoid firing at night, but use the bayonet, and shoot only when it is light enough to take aim. The English and French seem, however, in their rifle firing by night to have gone over partly to the usual practices of the artillery, which, as is well known, continuously sweeps certain selected stretches of ground by shell fire. After entrenching near Beelaers after nightfall, a continuous infantry fire lasting for hours swept over houses and streets, so that it was impossible to remain there. After entrenching near Beelaers we were harassed all night by a continuous fire of infantry and machine guns, which resulted in very few victims, you

but prevented the worn-out troops from getting a moment's rest. And this was just what the English wanted.

Let us beware of under-estimating our opponents even if they are but the English mercenary.

In another Berlin newspaper is given an equally long account of the all-night siege of some farm buildings in which a body of English troops of unknown strength had taken refuge. After hours of desperate fighting all the buildings were at last in flames and the English were compelled to come out and surrender. The writer describing with some humour his disgust at the discovery that the defending garrison that had been holding a good-sized German detachment at bay all night comprised one English colonel, one major, and 34 men.

Well-known Singapore Journalist.

Owing to an unfortunate accident involving injury to his left arm, Mr. W. Makopese, managing partner of the Singapore Free Press, will not be able to attend the office for some time.

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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

## THE CHURCH AND THE WAR.

Cardinal Mercier's arrest, when it comes to be known in Germany and Austria, will, in all likelihood, force the Catholics of those countries to do a little hard thinking. Lutheranism is so closely associated in the minds of most of us with Germany that we sometimes forget that, out of a population of about sixty-four millions, that country contains twenty-four million Catholics; while Austria and Hungary may be said to recognize no other faith than that of Rome. How much have the Catholic troops of the two Kaisers been allowed to learn as to the shooting of non-combatant priests in Belgium, the destruction of historic cathedrals, the outraging or torturing of women, the sacrilege committed in churches and the general worse than heathenishness wherewith the war has been conducted by certain sections of the German army? Prussian press methods are certainly well calculated to keep the people in ignorance of facts, and we may be sure that the soldiers, of all people, are still pretty satisfactorily in the dark as to what is going on in other war centres than their own.

But the main drawback of a programme of lies and of truth-smothering is that it cannot last forever. It can only be a work of time for Catholic Austria, for instance, to learn how Germany has treated Catholic Belgium. Of course, however deeply a man may feel on the subject of religion, in time of war patriotism comes before all else; assuming, that is, that he is not asked to play the part of traitor to his faith. But for a Catholic soldier to take up arms in defence of those who have been guilty of the most hideous acts of sacrilege, is not this to act in direct defiance of the religious principles in which he has been schooled? Naturally provision has been made, as far as possible, against the leaking-out of the true story of e.g. the bombardment of Rheims. If German soldiers, however loyal Catholic, have been told that the cathedral tower was being employed as a wireless station, or that Belgian and French parish priests were shot because they treacherously murdered law-abiding German warriors, they cannot be expected to feel any great indignation at what their Lutheran brothers-in-arms have done. But, we repeat, lies cannot endure forever.

Another matter wherein the Church is concerned with the war is in connection with the Pope's powers as a peacemaker. One or two of the Home papers have thrown out hints that His Holiness ought to exercise his power and influence to bring about a proper understanding between the combatants. We have no right to suppose that he has not done so. His predecessor died, as one may say, in the very act of trying, even at the last moment, to avert war; and Pope Benedict is not a man to waste any opportunity of influencing those who are prolonging the struggle. He lost no time in publicly censuring the Emperor William for the destruction of Rheims, or in urging him to agree to an exchange of prisoners. What more could he—or can he—do, seeing that the Kaiser and the other him and to all that his Church teaches? But for the Prussians, the Pope's spiritual subjects among the British, French, Belgian and Russian troops, whose main idea is to fight for the purpose of bringing about a lasting peace for Europe. While that is their object, can he in reason suggest to them that they should refrain from fighting?

### President Wilson and the Next Election.

According to Manila papers, Dr. Woodrow Wilson is reported to be lending his support to the candidacy of Mr. Champ Clark for the Presidential nomination of 1916. Perhaps too much importance should not be attached to such a rumour, for quite recent American newspapers have spoken of Dr. Wilson as likely to seek re-election. From the British point of view, one of the main objections to a Republican form of government must ever be that a certain amount of what, one must call amateurishness, for want of a better term, is apt to characterize at least the first few years of the presidency of a man who does not come of the hereditary ruling classes. In Britain a man, whether king, peer or ministerial member of the House of Commons, may be said to be born to and trained for politics and government—with, of course, certain notable exceptions, such as the case of the late Joseph Chamberlain. In America, on the other hand, it frequently occurs that a man does not "take to" politics at all until middle life, when his brain and perceptive powers have lost much of their keenness and flexibility. The performances of such men, then, must not be judged too harshly by the subjects of a non-Republican country.

### A Conscientious President.

The point in President Wilson's character that stands out above all others is surely his extreme conscientiousness; he is manifestly one who wishes to do right for right's sake and who would never, for a second, lend his countenance to any movement that was mean or dishonest. But the political views to which his party membership commits him—are they the best calculated to meet the needs of a great nation like the United States? As regards internal government it is too early to speak, for there was more sweeping-up to be done than President Wilson or any other man could hope to accomplish in a mere two and a half years. Concerning foreign matters, Dr. Wilson has endeavoured to combine tact, firmness and consideration for his people. Yet we fear that a very large percentage of American electors may be of opinion that not so much the President, as the Party which he represents, has failed in the handling of foreign affairs, and that his firmness is not quite of the brand which America requires just now. It is proverbially easy and cheap to speculate as to how other people's business will turn out; but, so far as we are allowed an opinion, we are prepared to see the American voters ask for political leaders of a somewhat different school of thought from the Democrats, when the tenure of the existing Government expires.

### A Mail Matter.

The announcement which was made in the *Telegraph* yesterday, that the Messageries Maritimes Company has re-arranged its schedule so far as homeward-going boats are concerned, is of some interest at the present moment. But there is a further point in which the general public has more concern still, and that is in relation to the outward boats. Previous to the war, the English and French mail steamers came into port in the same week and the German mail the week following. Thus every week a mail of some kind arrived from Home. Circumstances have put an end to the German visits; yet the English and French boats still arrive in the same week, which means that we get two mails in one week and none in the next. Surely some arrangement can be come to between the two Companies concerned to alter this state of affairs. An acceleration of the service of one of the Companies by a week is all that is necessary to meet the situation.

### December Weather.

Meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, during December show that the average mean temperature was 64.0. The highest point reached was 75.6, on the 5th, and the lowest 52.3, on the 13th. There were 111.4 hours of sunshine and the rainfall was 0.720 inch. The average humidity was 73.

### DAY BY DAY.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN MAKES COUNTLESS THOUSANDS MOURN.—Borneo.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60; fine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 52; fine.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Lu-chow-to-morrow.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Liangchow at 4 p.m. to-day.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 42 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

To Consignees.  
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. China are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Portuguese School, Kowloon.  
The above school has been reopened under new arrangements and Mr. J. N. O. Guterres has been appointed master. The inauguration took place on Thursday at the school rooms, Ashley Road.

Canton's Generosity.  
H. M. Consul-General, Canton, has remitted to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund local subscriptions for December amounting to £114. 15. 4. The total amount remitted from Canton to date is £1,273. 15. 6.

Midwives.  
The Gazette contains the Roll of Midwives who have been duly certified under the Midwives Ordinance, 1910, in Hongkong. There are 37 names on the list—all, with the exception of two, Chinese.

War Proclamation.  
The Hongkong Government Gazette publishes the text of a Proclamation by the King extending to the war with Turkey. The Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the war.

Union Church.  
The services at the Union Church on Sunday will be conducted by the Rev. C. Bone in the morning, and Rev. E. R. Hughes, B.A., in the evening. Mr. Hughes is a missionary of the L.M.S. at Ting Chow.

Mr. Bert Platt.  
Mr. Bert Platt, the American comedian, who had a most successful season in Hongkong recently, is passing through the Colony on his way to Calcutta, after performing to large and appreciative audiences in Amoy and Swatow.

The Fairy Ballet.  
The final performance of "Snow-White and the Frog Prince" takes place to-night at the Theatre, and those who have not yet seen it should not fail to miss this wonderfully effective combination of picturesque scenery, charming music and delightful dancing.

Evading the Clutches of the Law.  
A woman has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained while endeavouring to avoid arrest. It appears that when the police visited her with a warrant for arrest on a charge of receiving \$200 in gold, stolen from No. 41, Wyndham Street, she jumped from a back room window, injuring her leg.

Food and Drugs.  
For the quarter ended December 31st, the following samples were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance in Hongkong:—Milk, 10; brandy, 6; rum, 6. All were genuine save one of brandy. For the whole year the figures are:—Beer, 6; brandy, 6; bread, 4; gin, 2; milk, 35; port, 4; rum, 6; sherry, 2; whisky, 8. Of these all were genuine excepting two of milk and one of brandy.

Victoria Theatre.  
As might have been anticipated, there was quite an overflowing house at the Victoria Theatre last night when the new series of war pictures was on show for the first time. Each series seems to be better and more interesting than its predecessor. To-morrow night there should again be a big house, as the management has been fortunate enough to secure the services of the two well-known trick-cyclists, Henry and May. Mr. Henry and Miss May are passing through the Colony on their way back from the Philippines, where they have had a long and most successful season. There should be a turn worth seeing.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### THE LOSS OF THE FORMIDABLE.

Germany Begins to Realise the Facts.

At last the Admiralty has definitely announced its opinion that the battleship *Formidable* was accounted for by torpedoes from a submarine and not by striking a mine. Why the announcement should have been so long delayed it is difficult to see, inasmuch as it is now established that, before going down, the warship signalled another ship not to stand by as there was danger of a submarine attack. That message must soon afterwards have been communicated to the Admiralty, and on its nature being disclosed it was surely a safe deduction to make that the *Formidable* had met her fate at the hands of the enemy. There is surely nothing to gain by preserving an atmosphere of mystery in incidents of this kind; far better is it to let the public know the worst, especially since the public has shown that it is quite prepared to take the bad with the good, realising that in a war like this we shall have misfortunes to bear as well as victories to celebrate.

Know How to Die.  
Leaving that point on one side, however, Britishers have every reason to be proud of the manner in which the gallant men of the *Formidable* met their death. The fact that the Captain of the ill-fated boat signalled to his would-be helpers not to stand by for fear of meeting a like fate reveals the true spirit of our fighting men; they know how to face death for their country. It was a great act of self-sacrifice, and one the reading of which thrills every Britisher with admiration for our heroes of the sea.

Germany Already Beaten.  
Earl Kitchener's great speech in the House of Lords served at least one purpose—namely, to show that a spirit of sober confidence animates those who are in a position to know, from inside knowledge, how the great struggle is going. The opinion is gaining ground everywhere that Germany is already beaten and that the best she can do is to merely prolong the agony. The fact is, indeed, penetrating into the minds of the Germans themselves. So much is revealed by some statements made by a citizen of a neutral country who recently returned to London from Berlin. He says that in their inner hearts the German official classes realise quite well that there can only be one result to the present struggle in Europe. "They know, in fact, that they are beaten. They realise that the odds against them are too great, and they are fighting now to obtain the best terms possible."

The Supreme Mistake.  
On the basis of these statements it may be assumed that Germany's attitude at the moment is that she will continue to fight as to hold on to Belgium and to preserve her Fleet; as these are the only weapons left with which she can obtain favourable terms when it comes to talk of a settlement. She hopes, in fact, to offer such resistance on both frontiers that the Allies will meet them half-way. But that is just where she makes a supreme mistake. The Allies are in no mood now, nor will they ever be, to make any sort of compromise with the enemy. For us it is a fight to the finish, and we shall not relax our efforts until Germany is wholly defeated and utterly crushed.

A Word for the French Fathers.  
January 7.—Thus a correspondent, re missionary work in Korea:—"Though differing on many points with the Roman Catholics, yet I admire the honesty, grit and earnestness of the French Fathers. The only real missionary work yet done in Korea has been done by these faithful martyrs to duty; work done, too, in a very unostentatious manner. These Fathers never ride on magnificently caparisoned ponies or play lawn tennis, or go to tea parties, or go out shooting, or enter into political intrigues. They do their duty as a duty to their God, not for dollars or rank."

Praya Reclamation.  
January 7.—The Praya Reclamation will soon be begun. The first contract will be signed to-morrow, in respect to the section between the old P. & O. wharf and Willmot Street—a space about 782 feet broad. Then, in about a month, work will probably be commenced on the portion between Murray Pier and Ice House Street, a distance of some 1,200 feet. The lot extends farther westward, but to work on it would interfere with Pedder's Wharf. There is some talk about having a big banquet to inaugurate the work."

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## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

## Mongkong's Splendid Response.

The latest subscriptions to the Hongkong Prince of Wales' Fund (as per list No. 14) are as follows:—

Staff of Standard Oil Co. of New York, 4th Sub. ...	\$197.00
Dr. J. W. Noble ...	5,000.00
Mr. A. Chapman, 1st Sub. ...	50.00
Collected from boxes at Blake Pier, Star Ferry Pier and Peak Tram Station ...	26.92
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys ...	500.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund, 3rd Sub. ...	900.00
Mr. A. W. Stewart ...	20.00
Mr. S. Edwards ...	20.00
Mr. Lau Hin-mio ...	5.00
Mr. Lau Han-hong ...	5.00
A. B. O. ...	5.00
Mr. H. Gittins ...	10.00
Mr. C. S. Yip ...	5.00
Mr. Wong Shiu-ying ...	5.00
Mr. Loh Hin-oi ...	20.00
Mr. Evan G. Stewart ...	5.00
Mr. Ha Tien-shuen ...	5.00
Subscriber ...	5.00
Mr. Li Shiu-kei ...	5.00
Anonymous ...	50.00
Mrs. J. J. Loesche ...	10.00
Police, 3rd Sub. ...	442.00
Mr. J. J. Bryan ...	50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund, A. and F. N. ...	50.00
Collected by Mr. Felix M. Ellis ...	13.00
J. T. Thirlwell ...	5.00
A. G. S. ...	1.00
Collected by Miss Square ...	118.50
Collected by Capt. C. A. Mutton (Army) ...	60.00
Collected by Mr. J. J. McKay (Kong-moon) ...	28.60
Staff of Green Island Cement Co. ...	\$73.00
Herbert Goff, Esq., C.M.G. ...	50.00
Capt. S. O. H. Wilde ...	10.00
Capt. Connor ...	3.00
Mr. G. W. Wright ...	5.00
L.B. ...	5.00
L.S. ...	3.10
Collected by Mr. E. M. Crawford ...	82.00
Mr. S. H. Spaulding ...	\$10.00
W. V. Laing ...	20.00
Frank Graham ...	10.00
S. H. Dutton ...	10.00
G. H. Alcock ...	10.00
L. Bussey ...	10.00
W. G. Pitsoira ...	10.00
C. M. Castro ...	2.00
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey ...	71.00
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/13 ...	181,044.81
Monthly Subscriptions ...	575.00
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/13 ...	19,301.79
Remitted to London on 22nd December, 1914, £17,000 at 1/8.5-16 ...	191,436.93
Balance in hand ...	\$17,400.67

## ORGAN RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the organ recital to be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday at 5.30 p.m. by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.:—

1. Passacaglia, Bach.
  2. Prayer and Cradle Song, Guilman.
  3. Recit. and Air, "Draw near all ye people," Mendelssohn. Mr. C. H. P. Hay.
  4. Watchman's Song, Grieg. Hymn 19.
  5. Excerpt, "Dream of Gerontius," E. Elgar.
  6. Recit. and Air, "I go on my way," Mendelssohn. Mr. C. H. P. Hay.
  7. Teccats, Widor.
- During the singing of the hymn a collection will be made in aid of the general expenses of the Cathedral.

## IMPORTATION OF DOGS.

## New Regulations Imposed by Home Government.

The Hongkong Government Gazette publishes an Order of the Board of Agriculture with regard to the importation of dogs into Great Britain, together with the following covering despatch from the Secretary of State:—

Downing Street, 16th Nov. 1914.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Chamberlain's circular despatch of the 11th March, 1902, I have the honour to transmit, for information in the Colony under your government, copies of an Order made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries entitled "The Importation of Dogs Order, 1914." This Order, which supercedes the Order of 1901, came into operation on the 1st instant.

2 The principal changes effected by the new Order are:—

(a) An alteration from six to four calendar months in the prescribed period of detention of imported dogs (Article 2), and

(b) An additional provision to secure that transhipments of imported dogs in ports in Great Britain are regulated (Article 8).

3 With regard to (a), the Board have decided to discontinue the procedure hitherto adopted, under which the prescribed period of quarantine of an imported dog was, on production by the owner of a satisfactory declaration as to the care and control of the dog prior to importation, reduced in certain cases to a minimum period of three calendar months from the date of the landing of the dog. The new period of four calendar months' quarantine will therefore apply to all dogs landed in Great Britain from abroad, subject to certain exceptions in the case of dogs brought from Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Jamaica.

I have, &c.,

L. HARCOURT.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

Anti-British Agents at Teheran. Harbin, Jan. 2.—The Bakharat correspondent of the Petrograd Agency wires that reports have been received from Constantinople to the effect that the Young Persian Committee have had lately several conferences with the members of the Young Turk Committee, their purpose being to compel the Persian Government to participate in the war against Russia and especially against Great Britain. The Germans are coercing the Young Persian Party by every means in their power to force the hand of the Teheran Government, and are placing funds at their disposal necessary for the realization of this intention.

Unsuccessful Austrian Attack. Cetinje, Dec. 30.—The Austrians, on the 28th, attacked the Montenegrins Herzegovina army, and a fierce artillery fight developed. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. Austrian aeroplanes flew over Grashoff and Anivri and used quick-firers, but did no damage.

Activity of the Askold. Harbin, Dec. 31.—The Petrograd Telegraphic Agency says that the Russian cruiser Askold, while cruising along the coast of Syria on the 27th, bombarded the Turkish troops at El Arish, to the East of Port Said. The cruiser sent ashore a steam-launch with a boat for the purpose of reconnoitring the locality south of Taraball, near Beyrout, and firing occurred with the Turks and the Askold which opened fire with her guns. Subsequent fighting against the Petrograd, Dec. 30.—On the Caucasian front in the direction of Olti we assumed the offensive and occupied Mordenik. We are successfully fighting at Sarykamysh and advancing against the enemy's column from the north-west. A series of stubborn Turkish attacks on the Sohomor-Horasan front were repulsed by our counter attacks. The Turks are brutally assaulting the peaceful inhabitants in these districts and in some cases the population of whole villages has been killed off.

## BERNHARDI'S AFTER-THOUGHTS.

## "Britain as Germany's Vassal."

In reviewing General von Bernhardi's book on "Britain as Germany's Vassal," the Times says:—

Comparing this book with its predecessor, "Germany and the Next War," General von Bernhardi explains that he has not merely recast the material on briefer and more popular lines, but has brought it up to date and treated it from a different point of view. He utters a deliberate challenge to his country as a naval and colonial Power, and his perfectly candid declarations fully justify the translator's title. The book on its appearance last year was called "Our Future—A World of Warning to the German Nation." The note of sobriety here sounded is typical of Bernhardi's treatment of his subject. He indulges in no noisily ostentatious chauvinism; he protests, indeed, against the insufficiency of the national preparations for the destined struggle. There is merely an ingrained and out-spoken conviction that Germany has reached a new stage of development, at which she must expand at the expense of England, or collapse in the attempt. She must not wait until war is forced upon her, but must take the initiative herself, for "only then can foreign policy create a favourable situation for war." The reference here is more directly to a Continental war arising from the changes in the Balkans than to the larger struggle for world power. But the author recommends, without heat and without compunction, that at a carefully prepared moment the necessary war shall be deliberately provoked by Germany, exactly as it was provoked last July.

It is of little use now to analyse Bernhardi's calculations of the aims and resources of the various Powers concerned directly or indirectly in the war. Like many of his countrymen, he has much under-rated the number and quality of the troops which Great Britain can send to the Continent. On questions of foreign politics he is sometimes completely astray, as when he lays stress on the belief that our chief and constant anxiety is the "immeasurably great" danger of war with the United States, or that we cast covetous eyes on the Dutch colonies. It is more useful first to note clearly the deliberate purpose of Germany to overthrow England as a step towards world domination, and next to see how they justify this aggression. Bernhardi again repeats the familiar doctrine that England is decadent and tainted with inferior non-German blood, while Germany possesses a matchless civilisation, and has been deprived of her just development. It is astonishing, in face of the whole tenor of his argument, to find him declaring with every appearance of good faith, that no one can accuse Germany of following an aggressive policy. But this inability to realise the aggressiveness of their attitude is fundamentally characteristic of the minds which have led Germany into this war. They hold instinctively that other nations must make room for a Germany which is perpetually threatening and jostling them. While Germany got a good deal of what she wanted by these systematically aggressive manoeuvres without an actual breach of peace, she plumed herself on her pacific attitude; and now that she has plunged into war, she still believes that it is the fault of other nations for opposing her. How little the German Army considers itself to be bound in the conduct of war even by rules framed by itself is apparent from the translated extracts from the regulations published in 1902 by the General Staff, included in this book. On page after page the actions which have disgraced German arms in Belgium and France stand explicitly condemned.

## Colony's Finances.

The revenue of the Colony during October was \$1,021,998.59 and the expenditure totalled \$1,140,593.74. At the end of the month the balance in hand was \$3,269,798.58, compared with \$3,338,303.82 on September 30.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## OUR FARMER HAMS &amp; BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.  
READ THESE:

## THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerical and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams; thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

## THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first, and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

## STRUCK OUT.

Plaintiff in an Action Fails to Appear.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Ng Ching-po sued, H. Ruttonjee and Son for \$1,237.66, being the balance due to the plaintiff under an agreement dated March 25, 1913, made between defendant and plaintiff, and for monies paid by and for and at the request of the defendant. The plaintiff waived the sum of \$237.66 to bring the case within Summary Jurisdiction.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was instructed to appear for the plaintiff and Mr. Haywood (of Mr. L. D'Almeida's office) appeared for the defendant.

The hearing was fixed for ten o'clock, but when his Lordship, the Puisne Judge, who had been busy in Chambers, came into Court at 10.35, plaintiff was not present.

The plaintiff's name was called, and there being no response, his Lordship said he would formally strike out the case with costs.

## KIEL ON GUARD.

Precautions Against Possible Attacks by Air or Land.

Kiel, November 29.—A pair of grey submarines lie alongside the dock where the American sonder-klassen yachts were moored during their last visit to Kiel. The warships anchored in the fiord wear war paint and have their torpedo nets rigged. A Red Cross flag flies from the Imperial yacht club. The skylights in the shipyard buildings have been blackened to prevent lights from within being seen by hostile aviators.

As a further precaution against attacks by aircraft, machine guns have been posted in inconspicuous positions on the roofs of the higher buildings. A broad expanse of fortifications and barbed wire entanglements also has been installed.

These precautions have been taken against any possible attack on the all-important Kiel canal by air or land. Otherwise the Kiel of these days of warfare appears little different from the Kiel of ordinary times.

A large number of submarines are approaching completion or are in an advanced stage of construction. Several have been put into commission since the outbreak of the war. All of these are of the largest sea-going type. The Germans claim that already they have more of the big cruising type of submarines than have the British. Evidence also is to be seen that Germany's mosquito fleet of torpedo boat destroyers has been considerably strengthened since the outbreak of the war in boats having a speed of 36 knots. There have been a considerable number of additions to the capital ships also.

The torpedo works have been almost doubled in capacity since the beginning of the war and they are now turning out more torpedoes than are used, so that a large war reserve is increasing.—San Francisco Examiner.

## MANGLED BELGIANS.

What an American Saw in a London Hospital.

Actual cases of mutilation among non-combatant Belgians—women and children—are reported by Mr. Samuel H. Collom, of Germantown, who recently returned to San Francisco on the Transylvania after a two-week stay in London. His knowledge, he says, was obtained at first hand from the mutilated persons themselves through the medium of interpreters.

Mr. Collom, who is president of the Pennsylvania Metallic Tubing Company, was called abroad on business. While in London he was taken to one of the hospitals that had been turned into a hospital and there saw atrocities that had been committed upon innocent Belgians.

"The friends with whom I was staying," said Mr. Collom, "insisted that I see some actual cases of maltreatment, and so took me to a hotel which had been turned into a hospital, where there were many women and children."

"I saw several cases where the hands of the women and children had been cut off, and where other disfigurements had been practised upon the poor unfortunates."

"As I cannot speak French I was not able to converse with the victims, but some of their tales were translated to me. They are too horrible to repeat. The most terrible atrocities were practised. This was done generally by the drunken German soldiers, not by the officers."

"There is in some parts of England a feeling of unrest as to which side the United States is in sympathy with. They wish to enlist our sympathy, and for that reason insisted that I go personally, see the maltreated Belgians and tell the American public."

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Detail.—Orderly Officer to-day and to-morrow, 2nd Lieut. Cunningham; on 11th instant, 2nd Lieut. Murphy, Orderly Sergeant to-day and to-morrow, Corpl. Shenton; on 11th instant, Sergt. Frith, Turnish Guard to-night, Civil Service Company; to-morrow, Right Section M. G. Co.; 11th instant, Scouts Company.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## 10 LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon, suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality. Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$35.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

## GREAT WAR SALE NOW PROCEEDING

## MACKINTOSH'S

Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make **DRASTIC REDUCTIONS** in the prices of the whole of our new and up-to-date Autumn and Winter stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

MACKINTOSH & Co's., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, 16

## WM. POWELL, LTD. ANNUAL SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GOODS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers. Fancy Goods. Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

SEE THAT YOU BUY



EVERY RECORD HAS THIS MARK

IT MEANS

MORE MUSICAL TONE & LONGER SERVICE.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE.

DEMONSTRATION DAILY.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS, 6 Des Vœux Rd.

TELEPHONE 1322.

## DRINK PURE CIDER NATURE'S BEST.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. MADE FROM FRESH APPLES ONLY. NON-ALCOHOLIC.

Guaranteed By California Cider Co., under The Food and Drugs Act, June 1906.

PRICE PER CASE 5 DOZEN PINTS ..... \$16.00

" " 100 SPLITS ..... \$17.00

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,  
Touclst, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

By RAIL collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANDSHA .....	12th Jan.	15th Jan.
TAIYUAN .....	18th Feb.	21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfuen, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 19th Jan., 1915.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 9th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 10th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer)....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 589 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round-trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice-versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HOPEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser \$Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 16,000 T. 19,000
		{WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m. {THURS., 28th Jan., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	\$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye \$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	12,500 T. 12,500
		{TUES., 12th Jan., at noon. {TUES., 26th Jan., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Surabaya, Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 9,600 T. 13,500
		{FRI., 15th Jan., at noon. {WEDNES., 10th Feb., at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500
		{FRI., 15th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500
		{SATUR., 16th Jan.
NAGASAKI & Kobe	Tsushima Maru Capt.	T. 12,000
		{TUESDAY, 12th Jan.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohe	T. 12,000
		{MON., 11th Jan.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado	T. 13,500
		{WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 19,000
		{THURS., 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.

{ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kagihima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kirano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

## FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Chihhi	9th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	10th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinnua	12th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	12th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinnua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chennan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 9th Jan., 1915.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjilaroem	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjilmanock	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru†	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10, Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£80. " " £98.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 11th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 15th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun..... | A. H. Stewart... | WED., 13th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Manila a Busy Port.

Says the Manila Bulletin:—If you think there is nothing doing in the port of Manila, stroll down to the waterfront this fine morning and congratulate yourself and the stevedores. The Clan McKinnon and St. Winifred loading full cargoes of copra for Marseilles; the Neleus and Calabas loading 27,000 bales of hemp for the U. K.; the Shimosa and India in from New York with general cargoes, both of which will load outward; the American schooner Mary E. Foster loading a full cargo of native lumber for the West Coast; the Greco and Anambo discharging cases of oil; the Angles, Ataka Maru, and Ocean Maru discharging coal; the Heijan Maru and Tungshing discharging rice; four China Navigation steamers discharging cargo; the U. S. Army transport Logan with Q. M. supplies; the Tainan from Amoy with general cargo; and last but not least the Royal Mail steamer Den of Airline in from the Pacific Coast with general cargo, and to load hemp for the United Kingdom. A total of 20 steamers from foreign ports.

Lloyds Steel-testing Returns.

During the year, 1,215,467 tons of ship and boiler steel were tested by Lloyd's Surveyors at home and abroad. At the end of June, there were 85 steel manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom, and 217 abroad, recognised by the Committee for the production of steel for use in the construction of vessels and machinery intended for classification in Lloyd's Register Book. Prior to any establishment receiving such recognition it is necessary that the works shall have been inspected and satisfactorily reported upon by the Society's Surveyors.

Dock Improvements at

Manila.

The North-Eastern Railway is at present (November 27) widening and deepening the entrance leading from the old harbour at West Hartlepool to the north basin and thence to the central dock. The entrances are to be of an improved formation, and will each have a width of 70ft., as against 60ft. originally. The walls will have vertical, instead of curved, faces and will be constructed in concrete, faced with Cornish granite and blue bricks. In the cofferdams sheet piling in 60ft. and 80ft. lengths is being used. The contract for the three pairs of gates required in connection with these improvements was placed in December last with the Gutehoffnungshutte Coal, Iron, Steel, and Engineering Company, of Oberhausen, Rhineland, but has now been rescinded and the order given to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., of Newcastle. The hydraulic sluice and dock gate machinery for these new entrances is to be supplied by the Hydraulic Engineering Company, of Chester, and will be constructed according to Norfolk's patents and be similar to that provided by the same firm for the entrance and graving dock gates of the new joint dock at Hull. These improvements at Hartlepool are a continuation of the work carried out by the railway company so long ago, when a new 65ft. entrance from the company's docks was formed on the site of the old and disused entrance to its coal dock.

Death of Chief Engineer of

Prometheus.

Chief Engineer Halverson, of the Prometheus, who had contracted an attack of dysentery, has died while the ship was a day away from Bangkok on her voyage from Hongkong. The remains of the deceased were landed and interred in the Protestant Cemetery, the Rev. Dr. Hillyard officiating. The funeral was attended by all the Norwegian community of Bangkok, including the Consul-General and Madame Borgersen, and the captains of ships of other nationalities as well.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.

Flinton Haddock, Clippers &c.

ALSTON & CO.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
BANDAKAN.....	Mausang	Sat., 9th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI via Swatow.....	Hangsang	Sun., 10th Jan. at daylight
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Mon., 11th Jan. at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Esang	Tues., 12th Jan. at daylight
S'PORE, Penang & Cebu.....	Kutsang	Tues., 12th Jan. at daylight
HOIHOW & Haiphong.....	Loksang	Tues., 12th Jan. at 8 a.m.
S'PORE & Sourabaya.....	Chunsang	Thur., 14th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI.....	Choyhsang	Thur., 14th Jan. at noon
SANDAKAN.....	Hinsang	Fri., 15th Jan. at noon
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang.....	Hopsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 2 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON.....	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VTORIA, VVER, STLE, TAOOMA & PLAND...	Glengyle	16th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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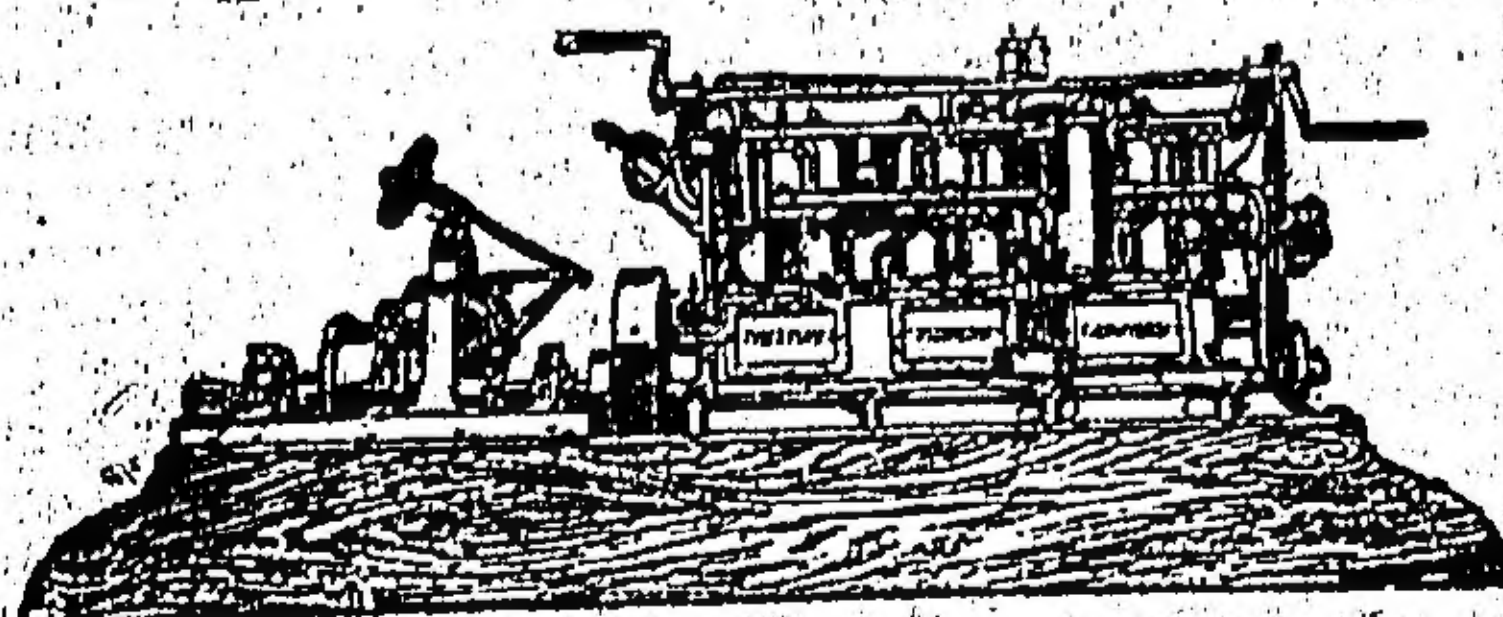
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Nagasaki and Kobe	Tsushima	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
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Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	15, Jan.
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Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 8,070, W. v. Wyd Jutrasante, 1st inst.—Java, 23rd ult. Gen.—J. O. J. L.  
Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Rana Lewis, 3rd inst.—Bulhow, 2nd inst. Gen.—B. & S.  
China, Am. s.s. 3,186, H. Thompson, 5th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. Co.  
Dainichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,932, N. Suzuki 5th inst.—Moji, 29th ult. Coal—M. B. & K.  
Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1,417, C. J. Matlock, 5th inst.—Sandakan, 30th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Kalgan, Br. s.s. 1,228, Lavers, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.  
Ohsan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,932, Nemoto, 5th inst.—Moji, 31st ult. Coal—O. S. K.  
Ohlida, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 7th inst.—Swatow, 6th inst. Rice—T. & Co.  
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Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,932, J. Doyle, 7th inst.—Kwangyen, 4th inst. Cement Stone—S. T. & Co.

## TIDE TABLE.

4th Jan. to 10th Jan. 1915.

Time	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
4th Jan.	5th Jan.	6th Jan.	7th Jan.	8th Jan.
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00

m morning. a afternoon.

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Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

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Cargo remaining undelivered Friday, Jan. 8th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, Jan. 11th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point on Jan. 9th, 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 5th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1915.

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Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	140'	60'	14'	7' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	140'	60'	14'	7' 6"		
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Cosmopolitan Dock	140'	60'	14'	7' 6"		
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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

### ATTITUDE OF HOLLAND.

#### WILL SHE FIGHT?

##### Influences for and Against.

[The following article may be regarded as a trustworthy statement of Dutch feeling. It is by Mr. Robertson Scott, the author of what is regarded in Holland as one of the best books on that country. A new work of his, "War, Time and Peace in Holland," is in the press.]

That the ideals of social and political freedom, the dislike of militarism and the dread of German aggression which the Dutch share with ourselves, prompt a large majority of the most influential people in Holland to sympathise with Great Britain in this War is certain.

What is not realised here, however, is that to sympathise with Great Britain does not necessarily mean being in sympathy with all her proceedings or going to war along with her. You may sympathise with a man and yet not be prepared, in his interests, to put your fortune to the touch to gain or lose it all. You have to think not only of his interests, but of your own. I remember a Dutchman once telling me how his father, a clergyman, confessed that he did not share the common appreciation of the virtue of the widow who cast her last mite into the treasury. The reason was that when, as a boy, he was taken to see the famous picture of the widow, he noticed that she had two children tugging at her gown. Her first duty, he realised, was to feed her children, not to give a subscription. The Dutch feel that their first duty is to hand down to their posterity the heritage of a free country and a home of liberty which their ancestors gained. Such a heritage can only be preserved by a small nation when its conduct is governed by the utmost circumspection. To adventure incautiously or prematurely into this war would not be wisdom. Whether to adventure at all would be wisdom is a matter on which there are differences of opinion in Holland.

**Reasons for War and Peace.**  
There is a possibility of Holland declaring war. We may be certain that she would declare war if she believed her independence to be in danger. But because the independence of a country is threatened is not to say that it is in danger. Holland would probably declare war if Germany came down the Scheldt with submarines. If Germany lost for her and presented an ultimatum at The Hague insisting on the opening of the Scheldt to war vessels or on the withdrawal of the prohibition of the export of food-stuffs, Holland would also, it is to be supposed, declare war. But, for five reasons, the chances of Holland declaring war are not so great as is supposed.

(1) The Germans are not fools. They must be fully conscious of the value to them of having a large stretch of their frontier protected by a neutral Holland. (True is not, however, as I showed a fortnight ago, an argument for accepting the view, which has been expressed in one quarter, that it would be an advantage to us if Holland came into the war as an ally of Germany. It may be a disadvantage to us that Germany finds Holland's present position advantageous to her. But it would be more disadvantageous to us were Germany in possession of the ports of Holland and of all her agricultural and commercial resources.) If Germany could exchange the present state of things, in which a large stretch of German frontier is protected by a neutral Holland, for another advantageous state of things, a state of things in which the Dutch, in alliance with Germany, gave

Germany the use of the ports of Holland, the Netherlands might be tempted to make the exchange. But the situation is that Germany is only likely to get the ports of Holland by fighting for them, and there is every reason to believe that the Dutch would put up as strong a resistance as the Belgians.

**Holland Wants Nothing!**  
(2) Although Holland has been deeply moved by the numerous sufferings of "our Belgian brothers," and the destruction wrought in Belgium, she has not, as we have seen, regarded what has happened as far as a *casus belli*. She has thought, perhaps, that the champions of Belgium were strong enough without her. Nor can she be drawn into hostilities by consideration of territorial advantage. There is nowhere any "Holland Irredenta." There is nowhere any territory that the Dutch claim or covet by reason of the overflow of the population of Holland into neighbouring countries.

(3) Now that we are at war it is easy for us to forget the advantages of being at peace. Our business is to realise the necessity of fighting, and fighting hard. Holland is not at war, and she realises the material and moral advantages of being at peace. The war in which other nations are engaged has cost a people who are six millions in all £18,000 a day since the first week in August, and thousands daily for the relief of three quarters of a million refugees. There is also the drain on the resources of the country caused by the feeding of several thousand interned Belgian, German and British troops. Further, it has meant for Holland thousands of men and women thrown out of work, commerce and industry interrupted as they have never been interrupted before, and the loss by mines of valuable shipping and not a few lives. But even all this waste and suffering would be small compared with the loss and suffering entailed by taking part in the war. There would be, indeed, the risk of complete destruction overtaking the country.

**A Lack of Fear of Germany.**  
(4) While very many Dutch people firmly believe, as I firmly believe, that Germany in possession of Belgium is a danger first to the economic independence and then to the political independence of Holland, English people should try to understand, however difficult they may find it to do so, that there are other Dutch people who (a) are not convinced that Germany has hostile intentions towards Holland; (b) are not convinced that Germany is a greater danger to Dutch neutrality than Great Britain. Even when it is admitted that some danger may exist for Holland from a German desire that she should join a *Zollverein*, it is contended that if the Dutch can manage to remain out of the war, their economic position, as a result of keeping the peace, will stand them in excellent stead against Germany. If, it is argued, they can consolidate their economic position and strengthen their moral status, there will be a bulwark against foreign influence. Holland's business, it is argued, is not to declare war, except in the direst necessity, and not to sympathise with one belligerent or the other, but to improve, by every possible means, her resources economically and morally.

**Dutch and Belgians.**  
As I have explained, I am not representing a general view in Holland. It is a view which is hotly contested. It is none the less the view of a number of Dutch people who are not without weight. To them may be added the Dutch people accessible to the influence of German relatives, friends and acquaintances, or to the influence of German propaganda. It must be borne in mind that, beyond the feeling which many people in Holland

have against Russia and Japan, there is a prejudice among some Catholics against "renegade" France, and that, while the Dutch have been marvellously kind to the Belgian refugees, there is at least a part of the Belgian population of which some Dutch people have no better opinion than some English people have of the population of the backward districts of Ireland. It should be added, however, in order to avoid misconception, that few Dutchmen fail to appreciate the fine points of the Belgians. King Albert's subjects may have their backward districts and their bitter party animosities, but the Belgians could show, before their country was war-torn, a rural, industrial and municipal development which was not to be excelled anywhere in Europe; and the lightness of heart with which they have faced the national catastrophe has given them a lasting place in the hearts of all who were witnesses of their courage.

**The Other-Worldly in Politics.**  
(5) What few English people understand is that there is in the Dutch a curious mixture of the intensely business-like and the other-worldly. It is not merely a coincidence that two well-known Dutch statesmen are clergymen. It is characteristic of the Dutch that a writer in an Amsterdam journal should urge that Great Britain ought to wage war "as a great struggle for a great goal; trying to bring down Germany by cutting off her supplies and destroying her trade may be one of the inevitable methods of warfare, but it is plainly a second-class method!" Again, several Dutchmen have expressed to me the conviction that, though the only chance of Holland being successful in a struggle with Germany would be when the Allies were approaching the Rhine, it was not agreeable to declare war against her when she was being beaten "and everybody was going to get something!" It is in accordance with such a bent of mind that German talk of respecting the integrity of Holland should be believed by many Dutchmen.

(6) In view of the division of opinion which exists among the best informed people in Holland it will be plain that no end of harm has been done and is being done to the cause of good relations between ourselves and the Dutch by the hortatory, comminatory and always lofty tone which so many London journalists have assumed. "It is the duty of the Press, of neutral countries," says the *Handelsblad* of Amsterdam, "to show itself neutral towards belligerent countries, and to refrain from everything that is in the nature of an insult to them. But that duty carries with it an obligation on the part of the Press of those belligerent countries. It should be absolutely forbidden to insult neutral countries. But this duty is, by some daily and weekly papers, more honoured in the breach than the observance."

**Small Countries Feelings.**  
Some mistakes which have been made in the writing on our side of the North Sea have no doubt been due to the difficulty which even those who have desired to do the fullest justice to the Dutch have experienced in appreciating their point of view. It is not easy, but hard, perfectly to understand the views of another people. For one thing, as Mr. de Beaufort, so long Minister for Foreign Affairs in Holland, has pointed out, there may exist in small countries convictions about war which are not prevalent in large ones. Small countries like Holland and the countries of Scandinavia have nothing in their public life like Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism, or Imperialism. "It is a tenet of the supporters of these movements," says Mr. de Beaufort, "that if moral means of promoting them fall short, might is necessary and

justifiable. The great nations have each such a high opinion of their own peculiar culture and of their excellence compared with others that they consider themselves chosen and, many think, chosen of God, to work for the extension of that culture." On the other hand, in the smaller countries of Northern Europe, "war which is not for defensive purposes—that is, to maintain an independence which is in danger—is unconditionally condemned, is thought contrary to the precepts of religion, morality and humanity."

To conclude, it is my opinion that Holland will join in the war "in order to maintain an independence which is in danger"—when she believes that it is in danger.

### BRITAIN'S STRESS IN TWO WARS.

#### A Century Ago the Fate of the Empire Was at Stake.

To find a parallel to the condition of Europe to-day, it is necessary to go back to the Napoleonic wars, and it is interesting to notice the startling similarity which links the two great conflicts, separated by the gulf of a century. Those were hard times in Britain, and starvation was an ever-present menace. Then, as now, the country had staked its all on the result of a titanic conflict. Then, as now, the country entered war fresh from the turmoil of a deep social unrest. Then, as now, Ireland was unconsciously to the fore. But in the midst of it all, the life of the country went on in much the usual routine—exactly as it is doing now—and men and women declined to permit themselves to be perturbed by the threatening spectre of the Corsican's armies, encamped just across the Channel at Boulogne—Boulogne, which is now one of the bases of that British army battalionside by side with the French against a common enemy.

The opening of the year 1800 was gloomy, indeed. So utter was the want that it had been communicated to the highest quarters. The civil list was more than a year in arrears, and the King's servants were obliged to present him a petition begging that some portion of their wages be paid them. It was several years before the King caught up with his expenditures. In that year, too, the Irish Act of Union was passed, in consequence of the ever-present menace of revolt revived by the '98 uprising and the meddling of the French. Public sentiment was exceedingly uneasy concerning the war. People did not at first display the same calm confidence which strikes observers in England to-day, although later, as they became used to it, the national life returned to its accustomed channels. Gold was so scarce that it had risen to £4 6s. an ounce, a price which tempted many persons to melt guineas and dispose of them as bullion.

**Law Against Forestalling.**  
There was a scarcity of food, too, and riots were frequent. Two acts against merchants who purchased stocks of food to lay up in order to command higher prices were put in force. The value of a loaf of hay had increased from £2 2s. in 1773 to £7 in 1800. Meat had risen from fourpence a pound to ninepence. Butter was one shilling and fourpence where it had been sixpence. Sugar had climbed from eightpence to one shilling and fourpence. Candles had almost doubled in price. But perhaps nothing served better

to illustrate the hardships of the period than the rise in the poor-rates from one shilling a quarter in 1773 to five shillings in 1800.

Serious riots occurred all over the country that summer, and in September the resentment of the poorer classes reached London. A number of bakers' and butchers' shops were sacked, and the Lord Mayor found it necessary to call out the volunteers. An immediate result of the rioting was a fall in the price of wheat of from 10 to 15 shillings a quarter. The authorities, too, were prompted to take note of the practice of certain merchants to forestall, as it was called—that is, hoard up produce against a tighter market—and a number of convictions of such persons were obtained. Bread was actually 1 shilling 10d. per cwt. the quarter-loaf, and, considering the difference in the value of money to-day, we must add 50 per cent. to this to gauge the real value set upon this food staple. In other words, bread was 63 cents (gold) the quarter-loaf!

Yet, notwithstanding the hardships that prevailed everywhere, Parliament was induced to turn its attention to ordering the first census ever attempted in the United Kingdom. The backers of the project estimated that the total population of the three kingdoms and Wales would be between 8,000,000 and 11,000,000. As a matter of fact, the returns showed that the population was just short of 16,000,000.

**Feeding French Prisoners.**  
So short was the supply when that in 1801 the Government forbade the sale of fine flour, ordering that only the unrefined flour, which contains the bran, should be used. In Parliament, the Earl of Warwick declared that the farmers were making 200 per cent. profit, and it was true that the farmers were the most prosperous class in England. The budget that year provided for an increase of but \$8,750,000 (gold). Of this sum, it was estimated that \$850,000 would be produced by a tax on pleasure horses of 10 shillings per horse; \$85,000 would come from an increase of the Penny Post to two-pence, while a tax of 20 pence per hundred weight on sugar was to return \$830,000.

England's troubles were further increased about this time by an announcement by the French Government that it refused any longer to be responsible for the feeding of French prisoners in English hands—a unique arrangement to this effect having been entered into by the two countries, in consequence of Napoleon's having adopted the attitude that otherwise his soldiers would starve, an attitude, too, it may be seen, he abandoned the moment it became evident that a reverse policy would be more annoying to his enemies. There were nearly 26,000 of the French prisoners in England, and their feeding was no slight undertaking.

Conditions were bettered somewhat in the fall of 1801, with the signing of the phantom treaty of peace which was to last until Napoleon was ready to resume the struggle again. Naturally, an immediate result of the peace was to relieve the shortage of food and send prices down. Retrenchment in armaments also served to lessen for a brief interval the tax burdens of the population. An idea of the tumultuous nature of industrial conditions may be gained from the riots in Wiltshire in August, 1802, caused by the introduction of machinery into the making of cloth. The mill-hands thought this step forecasted a cutting down of employees, and in furious mobs they wrought damage of \$500,000 to the looms and property of the mill owners.

It was towards the end of this year of peace, too, that one of the last plots to assassinate an English ruler was uncovered. Col. Despard, a former Irish soldier and the ringleader, and a number

of his accomplices were arrested; and on the following 21st of February, 1803, Despard and six others were hanged or beheaded. They were the last criminals in England to suffer this latter indignity, but at the time the sentence was thought not unduly severe, particularly as the judges had very kindly consented to remit the full sentence, which required the taking out and burning of their bowels and the quartering of their bodies.

**The Doggerel of the Day.**  
Before that year was half over England and France were at war again. It was this resumption of hostilities which served to steel every British heart against Napoleon, and which may be said to have caused a crystallisation of sentiment in favour of war to the bitter end. And, by the way, lest anybody be disposed to criticise too harshly the poetry turned out within the last month by the Post Laureate and other literary lights of Britain, it should be said that, bad as were some of the recent patriotic verses, they were far and away superior to the balderdash that rocked the United Kingdom with emotion in 1803: My Lucy said, no longer stay, Thy country calls thee hence, away, Adieu! may angels round thee hover, But no slave shall be my lover. That is a fair specimen.

Nor are the fulminations against the present ruler of Germany and the nicknames applied to him—"Kaiser Billy," "William the Weed," etc.—one whit more disrespectful or venomous than the assaults upon "Boney" by a certain section of the British press a century and more ago. His great-grandfather, Englishmen were told in all gravity, had been a keeper of a wine-shop, was sentenced to the galleys, and died at an oar. His great-grandmother had died in the house of correction at Genoa. His grandfather was a butcher, and his grandmother a journeyman tanner's daughter. His father had been a corrupt lawyer, who had acted as a spy for the French when they came to Corsica. The statements made regarding Napoleon's mother and sisters could not be printed in any reputable publication to-day. Even his paternity was denied him by the same journals which delighted to beshower with mud the man he called his father.

Recruiting was the order of the day, and, although there was no Lord Kitchener at the War Office then—England's generals of that time were field-commanders, and politicians ran the administrative end—and the country possessed possibly a tenth of the resources now at its disposal, within eleven weeks of the issuing of the declaration of war nearly 400,000 men had been enrolled in the army, and the fleet was equipped and at sea. There was a patriotic fund, much like the Prince of Wales' Fund we read so much about to-day, and instances were not lacking of individual generosity, as in the case of a well-known firm which voluntarily offered Government 400 horses, wagons, and 28 boats.

**Then as Now the Spy Mania.**  
There was also a spy mania in 1803. This story, which appeared in the *Times* of August 29, might almost have been clipped from a *Times* of the same date, 1914, barring the quaint phraseology: "A respectable person in town a short time ago, went on a party of pleasure to the Isle of Wight, and, being anxious to see all the beauties of the place, he rose early one day to indulge himself with a long morning's walk. In way he took great pleasure in viewing the vessels at sea with his glass. In the midst of his observations he was interrupted by an officer, who, after a few questions, took him into custody upon suspicion of being a spy. After a proper investigation of his character, he was liberated."

It will be interesting in this day of a far more complex life to see if the parallels continue to obtain, if the Britishers of to-day not only hold true to type, but keep on demonstrating that startling idiosyncrasy of history which rules that all the events of the past, no matter how small, shall repeat themselves in the future. —New York Evening Post.

### UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chihoho 78 Sionguanque Manila.  
Herdeman, Bombay.  
Kitchoon Chop Cheewoh Wing-wokai, Kuala Lumpur.  
Kassim Kumchanglee, Sandakan.  
Katz Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.  
Laisang, Kampar.  
Limquimche Wanlay Haiphong St. Hilo.  
Manshung Yeesang Yuen, Levuka.  
Mowcheong, Haiphong.  
Newell Lieut. Torpedo Boat 038, Leicester.  
Siddah Gangany, Nanjangud.  
Silva Julio Astor House, Macao.  
Tangkangpho, Singapore.  
Yee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Jan. 7th, 1915.  
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Tongwoo, Kobe.  
Scoulnik Astor, Saratow.  
Chuenchong, Shanghai.  
Tanshinhuatt, Kobe.  
Kienyuen o/o Tongyuehsheng, Shanghai.  
Kwongshing o/o Chunshunshing, Shanghai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Jan. 8th, 1915.

**Opium Smugglers at Manila.**  
Three Chinese were arrested at Manila on Jan. 4, charged with smuggling opium into the Philippines. The men were on board the s.s. Ataka Maru and were caught in the act of carrying away the drug in buckets concealed under a coating of rice.

The fall of the year 1805 saw Trafalgar, Nelson's death, and the end of the bogey of a French invasion of England. One wonders if the simultaneous victory and death of any modern British admiral would create the future that was caused by Nelson's passing. His state funeral cost \$75,000, a considerable sum, for those days, and it was the grandest ever accorded a subject in England. Parliament also voted \$1,500,000 to be distributed among the sailors of his fleet.

So the year dragged on. One finds that the British of a hundred years ago wrangled with each other, berated their rulers, all but starved, confronted outbreaks of industrial violence which were identical to the sabotage of the twentieth century. The political warfare between the several parties was intensely bitter. Great reputations were made by military and naval undertakings, and at the same time great names were spotted. The efficiency of the troops and fleets in battle was established, but, on the other hand, consider the blight on the navy's records caused by that dreadful mutiny at the Nile or the dismal failure of the Walcheren expedition. Consider, too, that in those battles on land and sea—even at Waterloo, Vimera, Fuentes d'Oncero, at Copenhagen, Aboukir, Trafalgar—the men behind the guns were largely pressed men or galleys or wretches, sent to the ranks as punishment for crime. Such startling diversities as these serve only to make more pointed the amazing apportionment of the life of Britain then and now. Remember, too, that pressed men and galleys fought like heroes.

It will be interesting in this day of a far more complex life to see if the parallels continue to obtain, if the Britishers of to-day not only hold true to type, but keep on demonstrating that startling idiosyncrasy of history which rules that all the events of the past, no matter how small, shall repeat themselves in the future. —New York Evening Post.



**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 12th January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (WITHOUT RESERVE)  
A Large Quantity of Woollen & Tweed Suit Lengths

Also  
A Quantity of Coats & Skirts (latest style)

and  
A Quantity of Leather Goods, Hand bags, Suit-cases, Foot-balls, Collar boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 11th January.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**FRIDAY,**  
the 15th January, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

comprising:—  
Upolstered Teak Cosy Corner, and Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch, Japanese Cherry Wood C. binet, Whatnot, Card Table and Tables, Teak Overmantel and Hatstands, Roll Top Desk and Writing Tables, Lace Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table (round) and Chairs, Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Waggons, two Chest, Teak Bookcase, Pictures, Brass Fenders, etc., Double and Single Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Teak Toilet Tables and Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, etc.

1 Geyser  
1 Piano player by "Steak" (combined)

also  
A Collection of China and Curios and 35 dozen Slazenger's 1914 Tennis Balls.

On view from Thursday, the 14th January, 1915.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

**NOTICES**

**GARDEN FETE**

organized by the  
**STUDENTS' UNION**  
will be held  
in the Grounds of the University  
on  
**SATURDAY, January 30th**  
from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the  
**PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.**

Admission: 50 cts.

**CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.**  
Will these Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:—  
"South China Morning Post"  
"Hongkong Telegraph."  
Geo. J. B. Sayer,  
19, Queen's Road Central.

**APPEAL**  
As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

**AMERICAN DENTISTRY.**

**PORCELAIN FILLINGS.**  
The latest improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Pain Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

**Dr. T. YAMASAKI,**  
34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street).  
Telephone 62.

Don't forget after the Show over, and Light Refreshments  
**ALEXANDRA CAFE.**  
Open Till Midnight.

**ENTERTAINMENTS.**

**AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB**

PRESENTS AT THE  
**THEATRE ROYAL**

An Evening with the Fairies

ON

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH AT 9.15 P.M.**

in aid of

**THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.**

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

**A BALLET**

ENTITLED

**"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"**

IN 3 PARTS & 4 TABLEUX.

Booking at Moutries

PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Admitted at Half Price.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

**FRIDAY, 8th January, 1915**

The Best Picture Programme

ever presented to the Public, when the Great Military Picture in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.  
(Thrilling) "High Treason" (Startling)

will be screened. This Film has been obtained at great expense.

Also  
4th Series of

**WAR PICTURES**

in 3 Parts—3,000 Feet Long.

The Best that has ever been shown.

Sunday, 10th January.

Special engagement for one night only

of

**HENRY & MAY, THE CYCLISTS.**

**BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.**

**4 NIGHTS ONLY 4**

Commencing Saturday, 9th January.

**"THE CORNER HOUSE BURGLARY"**  
in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.  
a great detective drama.

**"THE ANIMALS AT WAR"**  
the funniest picture yet screened.  
**"THE HOTEL THIEVES"**  
a powerful drama.

**ORCAN RECITAL**

**ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.**


**MONDAY, JANUARY 11TH**

AT

**5.30 P.M.**

**NOTICE.**

**SMOKE**  
**"Embassy" CIGARETTES & TOBACCO**



**VIRGINIA CIGARETTES**  
777 HAND MADE  
SOLD IN TINS OF 25 & 50  
**EMBASSY MIXTURE**  
THE TOBACCO OF QUALITY  
W.D. & H.O. WILLS BRISTOL

**OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES**

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

**BUTCHER MEAT.**

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains— " No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sam	"	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Poi Kwat	"	26
" Leg,—Yeung Poi	"	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle,— " "	"	27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	"	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tan	"	18
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	"	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pui Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	"	20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	"	27
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yan	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

**POULTRY.**

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Suip,—Sha Tsui	each	23
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen, " No	"	45

**FISH.**

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	16
Crabs,—Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Ka Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	20
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pan Fong	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rook Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yu	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wen Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

**FRUITS.**

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chafoo)—Tie Chan Ping Kho	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lat	"	18

**肉食**

牛肉

牛腩

牛腰

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牛心

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牛心



# DAIRY FARM NEWS

WE ARE ALWAYS  
IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH  
THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL AND AUSTRALIAN MEATS,

SMOKED FISH,

SAUSAGES,

HAMS, BACON,

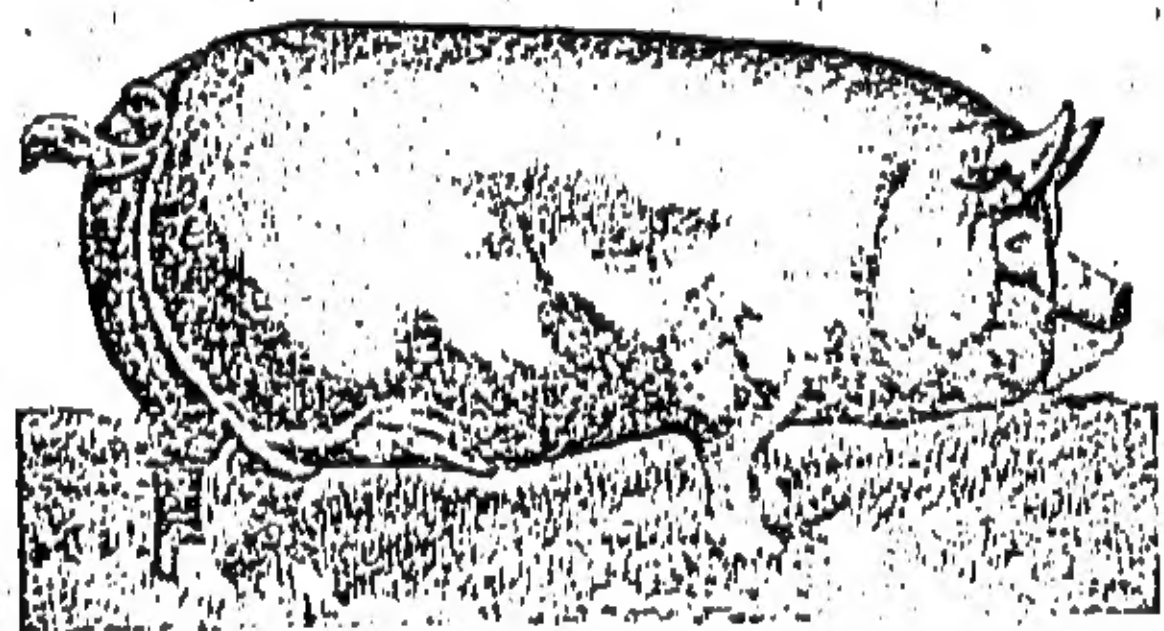
CORNERD PORK, CORNERD BEEF

AND

WE IMPORT

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT  
MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.









## NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force,  
New Business the

## SUN LIFE OF CANADA

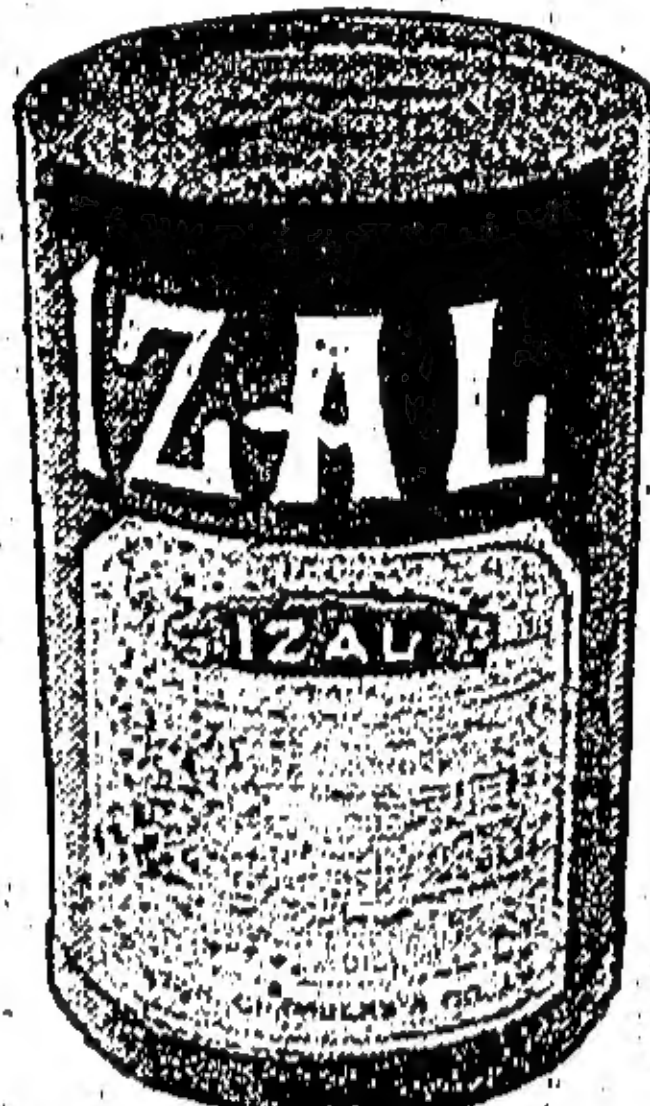
Is the leading Life Company of the Dominion.  
Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun  
Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the  
British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VŒUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.)

## MAKE IT A HABIT---USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is  
imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a  
little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s  
and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL  
because it positively kills disease  
germs, stops infection and instantly  
removes bad smells.  
IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant  
of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer  
modern high power germicide.  
Officially adopted throughout the  
British Empire.



Mixes equally well with salt, brackish  
or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical  
Disinfection"  
and  
"Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400  
gallons of efficient disinfecting  
fluid.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:  
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,  
YORK BUILDINGS.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENUINE PAINTS MIXED  
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,  
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

## SINCON &amp; CO.

Established A. D. 1886.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry Cokes Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Ring Loong Street, (End Street west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

## SILIMPOPON COAL.

## BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate  
at  
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK  
(British North Borneo).

"At these ports steamers calling  
for bunker coal exclusively are  
exempt from all shipping dues  
and charges."

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE  
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE  
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS  
DOUBLE VALUE.

## LOTUS-MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

## RUTTONJEE &amp; SON

## POST OFFICE.

## Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the  
continuance of the War all outgoing cor-  
respondence must be posted at the General  
Post Office or at any of its Branch  
Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden  
to receive on board their vessels any  
correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place  
or expose on board their vessels letter  
boxes for the purpose of collecting corre-  
spondence; all such boxes found exposed  
on board their vessels will be removed and  
returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not re-  
ceive from the Public for inclusion in  
their ships' Papers any but bona fide con-  
signees' letters which should be left open  
or inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in  
their notifications to the Post Office the  
exact hour of departure of their vessels  
in order that the public may have every  
facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Of-  
ficers must send to the Post Office ALL  
correspondence except bona fide consignees'  
letters posted in the Ships' Letter  
Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the  
ports from which they sailed, or anywhere  
en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal  
registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO  
FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL  
FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED  
LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUS-  
PENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT AL-  
THOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRE-  
CAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE  
THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PA-  
CKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF  
THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMAS-  
TER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COM-  
PENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DA-  
MAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE  
ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UN-  
TIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS  
BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM,  
BRAZIL, CROATIA OR MONTENEGRO  
AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PAR-  
CELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED  
FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and  
their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Em-  
pire are suspended.

The Cordillere has been detained in  
Japan for repairs and no information  
regarding the mails transhipped to her from  
the Manchuria has yet been received.

The Luchow, with the mail from Lon-  
don (via Siberia) of Sunday, the 6th Dec.  
last is due to arrive here to-morrow.

## MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Luchow, 10th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per  
CHIHLEI, 9th Jan., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-  
CHING, 9th Jan., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per  
LIANGCHOW, 9th Jan., 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br.  
P. O. Thursday 14th Jan.)

Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per  
HANGSANG, 9th Jan., 4 p.m.

Haiphong—Per DOYARIN, 9th Jan., 4 p.m.

## TO-MORROW

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 10th Jan., 9 a.m.

Haiphong—Per VARG, 10th Jan., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—Per DALIN  
MARU, 10th Jan., 9 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per  
LIANGCHOW, 10th Jan., 9 a.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br.  
P. O. Thursday, 14th Jan.)

## MONDAY, 11th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KALJO  
MARU, 11th Jan., 11 a.m.

Takao—Per CHOSEN MARU, 11th inst.,  
11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-  
YANG, 11th Jan., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSHANG, 11th  
inst., 2 p.m.

Haiphong & Hongkong—Per LOKSANG,  
11th Jan., 4 p.m.

Straits, India, via Calcutta—Per KUT-  
SANG, 11th Jan., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ESANG, 11th  
Jan., 4 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 12th Jan.

Haiphong & Peking—Per SINGAN, 12th  
Jan., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan  
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United  
States, & Canada via San  
Francisco—Per CHINA, 12th  
inst., 11 a.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Kanchoh, Br. ss. 1,222, J. Gibbs, 8th inst.  
—Shanghai, 5th inst. Gen.—B. &  
S.

Yuenang, Br. ss. 1,124, H. P. Rolfe, 8th  
inst.—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—J.  
M. & Co.

Haimun, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 9th inst.—  
Swatow, 5th inst. Gen.—D. L. &  
Co.

Hinang, Br. ss. 2,939, Kennedy, 8th inst.  
—Sandakan, 3rd inst. Gen.—J.  
M. & Co.

Chinabua, Br. ss. 1,351, Finlayson, 8th inst.  
—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—B. &  
S.

Jaco, Fr. ss. 386, Y. Panier, 9th inst.—  
Haiphong, 6th inst. Gen.—W.  
Jack.

Kwangtung, Chinese ss. 1,538, G. Stewart,  
9th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst.  
Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Zafro, Am. ss. 1,449, I. Ventolini, 8th  
inst.—Saigon, 4th inst. Rice—J.  
T. Co.

Singan, Br. ss. 1,073, H. Trowbridge, 8th  
inst.—Kobe, 7th inst. Gen.—B. &  
S.

## DEPARTED.

January 8.

Benzel for Yokohama via Nagasaki  
Hokuto Maru for Moji & Yokohama  
Haiva Maru for Saigon  
Taipo Maru for Canton  
Albana for Chinwangtao  
Americana for Kwang-chow-wan  
Kiyo Maru for Chilli via Moji  
Benzel for Yokohama via Nagasaki

CLEARANCES AT THE  
HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 8.

Kanchoh for Canton  
January 9.  
Sungkian for Haiphong via Holhow  
Varg for Holhow  
Changchow for Shanghai  
Chilli for Shanghai via Swatow  
Yokoh for Shanghai

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kanchoh from Shanghai—Mr  
& Mrs. Delamater, Messrs. Timbrell, A.  
McVean, L. Grant.

Per s.s. Jade from Haiphong—Mr G.  
Jaffar.

Per s.s. Chinabua from Manila—Messrs  
Graham & Hulse.

Per s.s. Hinang from Sandakan—Mr  
& Mrs. McCullum, W. Seaward.

Shai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per  
TUKEMBANG, 12th Jan., 3  
p.m.

Shanghai and North China,  
Japan, via Moji, Victoria,  
& Seattle (Wash)—Per TAM-  
BA MARU, 12th inst., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 12th Jan  
3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per KAN-  
CHOW, 12th Jan., 3 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan.

Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marsei-  
lle & United Kingdom—Per  
HIRANO M., 13th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 13th Jan., noon.

## THURSDAY 14th Jan.

Straits & Sourabaya—Per CHUNSHANG,  
14th Jan., 11 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per HITACHI M.,  
14th inst., 11 a.m.

Macassar, Sourabaya & Samarang—Per  
TUKINI, 14th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LUOHOW,  
14th inst., 3 p.m.

## FRIDAY, 15th Jan.

Philippine Islands, Australia,  
Tasmania, New Zealand, via  
Port Darwin & New Guinea, via  
Thursday Is.—Per ORANG-  
BELA, 15th Jan., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is., Australia, Ta-  
mania, New Zealand and New  
Guinea via Thursday Is.  
Per NIKKO M., 15th inst., 11  
a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-  
TAN, 15th Jan., 1 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 16th Jan.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-  
laid, Western Australia, In-  
dia, Aden, Egypt and Europe  
Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11  
a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.

(Letters posted in all the Pillar  
Boxes in time for the first  
clearance will be included in  
this contract mail). The parcel  
mail will be closed on Friday,  
the 15th inst., at 5 p.m.—Per  
ARCADIA, 16th inst., 11 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 19th Jan.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 19th Jan., 3  
p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.  
Hendon Haddock, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at noon—Pressure has  
decreased quickly over Japan, and in-  
creased moderately to considerably over  
the China coast, Formosa and the  
Loochoos. Changes elsewhere are slight.

The anticyclone has passed into the  
Pacific and the depression has moved  
rapidly north-eastward, being central in  
the neighbourhood of Tokyo this morning  
at 6 a.m. A fresh anticyclone of consider-  
able intensity has developed upon the  
continent.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail  
over the East and South coasts of China  
and the northern part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbour- hood	E and N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong, increasing to a gale.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Loochoos	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
8th Jan., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction Force.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	30.14	one	3		
Namuro	6a	29.79	one	6		
Hakodate	6a	29.45	one	2		
Tokio	6a	29.84	one	6		
Kochi	6a	29.85	one	6		
Nagasaki	6a	29.89	one	6		
Kagima	6a	30.09	one	6		
Oshima	6a	30.17	one	4		
Yokohama	6a	29.75	one	1		
Chaofo	6a	30.18	27	77	n	6 b
Whaiwei	6a					
Hankow	6a					
Kiang	6a					
Shanghai	6a	30.27	29	wnw	1 b	
Shanghai	6a	30.23	38	wnw	5 m	
Gutaifu	6a	30.21	55	wnw	1 b	
Shanghai	6a	30.17	53	ne	1 b	
Amoy	6a	30.17	50	72	n	3 b
Taiwan	6a	30.12				0
Koshun	6a	30.10				0
Peking	6a	30.12	44	84	n	2 b
Canton	6a	30.16	55	68	n	0 b
H'kong	6a	30.15				5 b
Gap Rock	6a	30.10	51			1 c
Macao	6a					
Wanchow	6a					
Peking	6a					
Phu Lien	6a					
Tourane	6a					
C. St. J.	6a	30.03	67	w	1 b	
Aperri	6a	29.97	74	ms	1 c	
Manila	6a	29.95	71		0 b	
Manila	6a	29.99	81		1 c	
Bacolod	6a	29.97	86		1 c	
Cebu	6a					
Labuan	6a					

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 8.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees  
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-  
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees  
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation,  
the humidity of air saturated with mois-  
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-  
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g  
glacé, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p  
passing showers, r equally, r rain, s snow,  
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

7 Direction of Wind, to two points.

8 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-  
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g  
glacé, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p  
passing showers, r equally, r rain, s snow,  
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

9 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

10 Direction of Wind, to two points.

11 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-  
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t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

12 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

13 Direction of Wind, to two points.

14 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-  
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passing showers, r equally, r rain, s snow,  
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

15 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

16 Direction of Wind, to two points.

17 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-  
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g  
glacé, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p  
passing showers, r equally, r rain, s snow,  
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

18 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

19 Direction of Wind, to two points.

20 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-  
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g  
glacé, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p  
passing showers, r equally, r rain, s snow,  
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

21 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

22 Direction of Wind, to two points.